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Bacteriological study of pathogenic causes of urinary tract infection in patients with urinary catheter in Babylonian governorate

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Abstract

The study included collect and examine 50 samples of urine and blood from catheter – associated urinary tract outpatients , in addition to 12 samples from healthy persons as control . It is show the infection rate of urinary tract is 22 (44%) and it was found that infection by Gram negative bacteria was more dominant in those patients : *Escherichia coli* was isolated in a high percent (27.2 %) , *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (22.73 %) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (18.2 %) and *Proteus vulgaris* (9.11 %) , one mixed infection by *Escherichia coli* + *Pseudomonas* aeruginosa (4.5%) while the isolated rate by Gram positive bacteria was low as : *Staphylococcus* aureus (9.11%) then *Staphylococcus epidemidis* (4.5%) and one infection by *Candida albicans* (4.5%) . The result of antibiotics sensitivity test showed that the most of pathogenic bacteria were highly sensitive to Amikasin , Ciprofloxacin and Imipenem while resistant to Amoxicillin , Ampicillin , Trimethoprim and Gentamicin . It show that concentration rate of immunoglobulin (IgG) in serum of mostly patients was high about 1967.2 mg / dl in comparison to healthy persons (780.1 mg / dl) .